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SCHEDULE B.

To the respective Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the United States, in Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, 17th May, 1856. }

DEAR SIR:—This will be handed to you by Gen. THOMAS CADWALADER, Adjutant-General of Militia of the State of New Jersey, who, it is understood, is about to proceed to Europe on official business of that State. I take pleasure in introducing him to your acquaintance, and in bespeaking for him, during his stay in your neighborhood, such friendly attentions as may be conveniently in your power.

Yours truly,

W. L. MARCY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

For the Year 1857.

TRENTON, N. J.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31, 1857. }

To his Excellency, WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

SIR:—The Adjutant-General has to report that a decided improvement has taken place in the military organization and spirit throughout the State during the present year. This has been practically manifested in the formation of nine new uniformed companies. These, in addition to those previously commissioned, comprise in all one hundred and forty-seven. They are generally well equipped and fairly drilled. In one district they have been formed into an independent brigade, and will favorably compare with any similar troops elsewhere.

The interest in the welfare of the militia shown by the late Executive, and likewise by your Excellency, has had a good effect, and, if steadily persevered in, will prove beneficial to a necessary branch of the State organization.

I have previously had occasion to remark that the State of New Jersey is peculiarly situated, and from her exposed location imperatively calls for protection. By an enumeration received at this office, under the law of March 17, 1852, we report eighty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (\$1,985) men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to be called upon to perform military service. Now the sum total of efficient arms and other munitions of war in the State will be found to fall very far short of a half supply for that number of men. The existence of this deficiency is undoubted, and the fact strongly presents itself as worthy of the attention of our representatives at Washington.

In the general appropriation by Congress for the defence of the rivers and harbors, hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually expended for the protection of a sister sovereignty, whilst our coast, for the want of a sufficient supply of arms, is left comparatively defenceless. It therefore becomes my duty to suggest whether New Jersey is not entitled, at the hands of the general government, to some special appropriation to meet her special case.

Trade has been said to be the arbiter of peace and war; and may we not conclude, from the course of recent events, that it is the manifest destiny of these United States of America presently to become the settling house of the world? Union and time will solve the problem. It is well, then, for us to be prepared at all points to meet every contingency.

The result of the various experiments made by the Department of War in both small arms and *great guns*, though not final, seems to have settled down upon a principle, the superiority of the rifled bore and cylinder conique ball. When the most approved patterns shall have been decided upon, I would suggest that, as far as possible, in drawing our quota of military supplies, due regard be paid to the latest improvements.

The adoption of the grooved bore (reports to the contrary notwithstanding), is about to create a new era in modern warfare. From its long range, and (in the hands of our countrymen) unerring aim, it is certain to place irregular troops on a more equal footing with the veteran soldier than has been previously supposed. The efficiency of the light battery will be considerably diminished by it, and I recommend that we apply for 12-pounder guns.

At this time we have a considerable number of arms in irresponsible hands, scattered all over the State. I advise that they should be collected without delay, and that some one person be made accountable for their safe keeping.

I have again to protest against the alteration of the State arms, except by the armorer of the United States. Any deviation from this rule is mischievous and suicidal.

The Sibley tent is particularly well adapted to the extremes of our climate, and should be preferred.

After a service of fifteen years, during five administrations, I feel myself entitled to retire; and I do hereby resign the commission of Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. CADWALADER,

Adj. General N. J. M.





